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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,005	02/17/2004	Frank M. Simonutti	WG0057H	9568

7590 12/13/2006  
Terence P. O'Brien  
Wilson Sporting Goods Co.  
8700 W. Bryn Mawr Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60631

EXAMINER

HUNTER, ALVIN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3711

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,005

Applicant(s)

SIMONUTTI ET AL.

Examiner

Alvin A. Hunter

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5,8,10-13,18,19,28-30,32-34,36,37,41,42 and 57-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 5, 8,10-13,18,19, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 37, 41, 42, and 57-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,2, 5, 8, 18, 19, 57, and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480).

In regards to claims 1, 2, and 8, Sullivan et al. '561 discloses a golf ball comprising a solid center 10 having a deflection, under an applied static load of 200 lb., of between about 0.100 inches and about 0.140 inches, equivalent to a PGA compression of 60 to 100; at least one intermediate layer 14 comprised of thermoplastic material; and a cover layer 16 comprising an ionomer or ionomer blend and having a Shore D hardness, measured on the curved surface of the golf ball, of greater than about 60 (See Summary of the invention, Column 7, lines 21 through 23; Paragraph bridging columns 10 and 11; and paragraph bridging columns 13 and 14 and Figure 1). Sullivan et al. '561 notes that the intermediate layer may contain an ionomer, but does not disclose the type of ionomer. Statz et al. discloses a thermoplastic composition comprising a co- or ter- polymer of ethylene and acrylic acid wherein 100% of the acid

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groups are neutralized with metal ions and including a level of Magnesium Oleate.

Statz et al. notes that the composition results in increased resilience. Further, Statz et al. notes that the composition can be used in any component of the golf ball. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to incorporate magnesium oleate to a co- or ter- polymer in which the acid groups are 100% neutralized, as taught by Statz et al., in order to increase the resilience of the golf ball. It is submitted that the being that the combination would result in a golf ball of the same structure as that of the applicant, the initial velocity off the clubhead of greater than about 240 feet- per-second and the COR are inherently met.

In regards to claim 5, Sullivan et al. '516 discloses the at least one intermediate layers having a Shore D hardness as measured on the curved outer surface of the at least one intermediate layer of less than 65.

In regards to claims 18 and 19, Sullivan et al. '561 discloses the mantle 14 comprising density increasing fillers such as tungsten (See Columns 8 and 9).

In regards to claim 57, Statz et al. discloses the amount of cation is of an amount sufficient to neutralize the acid group 100%. Though the values are not explicitly recited, the amount of action has to be of a value such that the neutralization is 100%. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have any amount of cation so long as the composition is 100% neutralized.

In regards to claim 59, Yamada et al. discloses the polybutadiene comprising a high cis-1,4 content polybutadiene and the core further comprising about 5 to about 60 parts by weight of a co-crosslinking agent comprised primarily of a zinc salt of an

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unsaturated acrylate, about 5 to about 60 parts by weight of a metal oxide activator, and about 0.1 to about 10 parts per hundred resin of a free radical initiator (See Columns 3 through 5).

Claims 28-30, 32, 41, 42, 62-64, 67, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) and Yamada et al. (USPN 5585440).

In regards to claim 28, 29, 67, and 68, Sullivan et al. '561 discloses a golf ball comprising a solid center 10 having a deflection, under an applied static load of 200 lb., of between about 0.100 inches and about 0.140 inches, equivalent to a PGA compression of 60 to 100; at least one intermediate layer 14 comprised of thermoplastic material; and a cover layer 16 comprising an ionomer or ionomer blend and having a Shore D hardness, measured on the curved surface of the golf ball, of greater than about 60 (See Summary of the invention; Column 7, lines 21 through 23; Paragraph bridging columns 10 and 11; and paragraph bridging columns 13 and 14 and Figure 1 ). Sullivan et al. '561 notes that the intermediate layer may contain an ionomer, but does not disclose the type of ionomer. Statz et al. discloses a thermoplastic composition comprising a co- or ter- polymer of ethylene and acrylic acid wherein 100% of the acid groups are neutralized with metal ions and including a level of Magnesium Oleate. Statz et al. notes that the composition results in increased resilience. Further, Statz et al. notes that the composition can be used in any component of the golf ball. Therefore, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to incorporate magnesium oleate to a co- or ter- polymer in which the acid groups are 100%

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neutralized, as taught by Statz et al., in order to increase the resilience of the golf ball.

Yamada et al. discloses a rubber composition for use as a golf ball core wherein the composition comprises a high-cis (more than 40%) content polybutadiene rubber wherein the rubber is synthesized with a neodymium catalyst (See Summary of the invention). One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the core comprise of a high cis polybutadiene catalyzed with neodymium, as taught by Yamada et al., in order to improve the workability, processability, and impact resilience of the golf ball. It is submitted that the being that the combination would result in a golf ball of the same structure as that of the applicant, the initial velocity off the clubhead of greater than about 240 feet-per-second and the COR are inherently met.

In regards to claims 30 and 64, Yamada et al. discloses the polybutadiene comprising a high cis-1,4 content polybutadiene and the core further comprising about 5 to about 60 parts by weight of a co-crosslinking agent comprised primarily of a zinc salt of an unsaturated acrylate, about 5 to about 60 parts by weight of a metal oxide activator, and about 0.1 to about 10 parts per hundred resin of a free radical initiator (See Columns 3 through 5).

In regards to claim 32, Statz et al. discloses the thermoplastic material comprising about 8-20% acrylic acid and about 11-23% n-butyl acrylate (See Columns 6 and 7). Typical composition top put at 100%. Being that this is the case and though not explicitly recited by Statz et al., the weight percent of the ethylene component of the material encompasses the range of that claimed by the applicant.

In regards to claims 41 and 42, Sullivan et al. '561 discloses the mantle 14 comprising density increasing fillers such as tungsten (See Columns 8 and 9). Further, Statz et al. notes that density increasing filler such as tungsten can be combined with the composition.

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) further in view of Yamagishi et al. (USPN 5779563).

In regards to claim 11, the combination above does not disclose the core, intermediate layer, and cover layer having approximately the same specific gravity. Yamagishi et al. discloses a golf ball having a core 1, intermediate layer 2 and cover 3 having approximately the same specific gravity (See Column 2, lines 64 and 65; Paragraph bridging Columns 3 and 4; and Column 4 lines 28 through 33). On having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the core, intermediate layer, and cover layer having approximately the same specific gravity, as taught by Yamagishi et al., in order to improve the golf balls distance, controllability, roll and straight travel. In regards to the solution, it is submitted that the combination would perform such act, being that the limitation requires testing in which the applicant is aware the office has not means of doing.

In regards to claim 12, Yamagishi et al. discloses the specific gravity between the core, intermediate layer, and cover being 1.02 to 1.18, 1.10-1.25, and 0.9 to 1.2, wherein the cover is greater than the core by at least 0.01 (See Column 2, lines 64 and 65; Paragraph bridging Columns 3 and 4; and Column 4, lines 28 through 33).

Claims 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Sullivan (USPN 5984806) and Yamada et al. (USPN 5585440) further in view of Yamagishi et al. (USPN 5779563).

In regards to claims 33 and 34, the combination above does not disclose the core, intermediate layer, and cover layer having approximately the same specific gravity. Yamagishi et al. discloses a golf ball having a core 1, intermediate layer 2 and cover 3 having approximately the same specific gravity (See Column 2, lines 64 and 65; Paragraph bridging Columns 3 and 4; and Column 4 lines 28 through 33). For instance, the core has a specific gravity of 1.02 to 1.18, the inner cover has a specific gravity of 0.9 to 1.2, and the outer cover has a specific gravity of 1.10 to 1.25, where in the outer cover has a difference in specific gravity from the core of 0.01 to 0.15. The disclosure of Yamagishi only requires that the outer cover be larger in specific gravity than the core and inner cover and be larger than the specific gravity of the core by a particular amount, therefore specific gravities of the core, inner cover, and outer cover can be 1.12, 1.125, and 1.130, respectively. The specific gravities as noted above would be within the bound of Yamagishi et al. and being that such would be the case, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the core, intermediate layer, and cover layer having approximately the same specific gravity, as taught by Yamagishi et al., in order to improve the golf ball's distance, controllability, roll and straight travel.

Claims 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) further in view of Caschera, Jr. (Strictly Golf Balls).



Regarding claims 10 and 13, Sullivan et al. in view of Statz et al. does not disclose the diameter of the golf ball being less than 1.680 inches. Caschera et al. discloses the USGA requirement for the diameter to be 1.680 inches and notes that a smaller ball would result in increase distance. With the above being said, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to reduce the diameter, as taught by Caschera, Jr., in order to increase distance.

Claim 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) and Yamagishi et al. (USPN 558440) further in view of Caschera, Jr. (Strictly Golf Balls).

Regarding claims 36 and 37, Sullivan et al. in view of Statz et al. does not disclose the diameter of the golf ball being less than 1.680 inches. Caschera et al. discloses the USGA requirement for the diameter to be 1.680 inches and notes that a smaller ball would result in increase distance. With the above being said, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to reduce the diameter, as taught by Caschera, Jr., in order to increase distance.

Claims 60 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) further in view of Caschera, Jr. (Strictly Golf Balls).

Regarding claims 60 and 61, Sullivan et al. in view of Statz et al. does not disclose the weight of the golf ball being 47 to 48 grams. Caschera, Jr. discloses the benefits of having a golf ball of particular weight wherein it is noted that the USGA require the golf ball can be no less than 1.62 ounces in which would result in increased

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distance, however it is noted that a smaller ball would result in increased distance (See Page 16). Based on the information above, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to increase the weight of the golf ball, as taught by Caschera, Jr., in order to increase the flight distance of the golf ball.

Claims 65 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sullivan et al. (USPN 5779561) in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480) and Yamada et al. (USPN 5585440) further in view of Caschera, Jr. (Strictly Golf Ball).

Regarding claims 65 and 66, Sullivan et al. in view of Statz et al. and Yamada et al. does not disclose the weight of the golf ball being 47 to 48 grams. Caschera, Jr. discloses the benefits of having a golf ball of particular weight wherein it is noted that the USGA require the golf ball can be no less than 1.62 ounces in which would result in increased distance, however it is noted that a smaller ball would result in increased distance (See Page 16). Based on the information above, one having ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to increase the weight of the golf ball, as taught by Caschera, Jr., in order to increase the flight distance of the golf ball.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed 9/01/06, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 2, 5, 8, 10-13, 18, 19, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 37, 41, 42, and 57-68 under final have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Statz et al. (USPN 6815480).

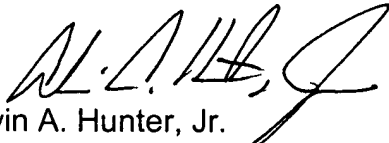
### ***Conclusion***

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alvin A. Hunter whose telephone number is 571-272-4411. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30AM to 4:00PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eugene Kim, can be reached at 571-272-4463. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Alvin A. Hunter, Jr.